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guaranteeing the neutrality of the islands. Unless the latter is again "perfidious Albion" she must insist on non-interference in native wars by any foreign powers. The reported giving up of the project for a congress of American States or handing it over to Harrison's administration, it was feared would indefinitely postpone a movement to which many people have looked hopefully to prevent such scenes of bloodshed and robbery as Spanish America and, recently, Hayti have suffered from.

The resolution on taxation for military purposes, especially for immense coast fortifications, a great navy and the 150,000 soldiers necessary to man the new forts and ships was debated, criticised and controverted. The propositions made by the United States army and naval officers before the Beacon Club on the 26th inst. were quoted, especially the \$10,000,000 for the immediate defence of Boston, against an imaginary enemy, and the \$5,000,000,000 proposed to fortify the whole country. The speakers pointed out that our country must then imitate Europe in its taxes and its conscriptions for military purposes, and the policy advised by Washington, and hitherto pursued, be reversed, and America become, like Europe, a great camp, and that, too, with no enemy among the nations of the world.

AN IMPROMPTU PEACE MEETING.

In reply to a personal note, the Editor of the *ADVOCATE* received an envelope adorned with the prettiest picture of school buildings, trees and lawn that we know. The writer, Augustine Jones, President of the Providence Friend's School, which ranks among the first not only in its unequalled site but also in the character of its faculty and pupils, expressed great sympathy with our attempt to reciprocate and repay the visit to America of our friends from over the sea in 1887. He does not believe the people of this country will allow our proposed deputation to the Paris Congress to fail for want of money. But the extempore Peace meeting we must let him describe.

The occasion was the annual alumni dinner, enjoyed together by the graduates of Bowdoin College of Maine, who reside in New York and vicinity. Mr. Jones was there as an honored guest, being President of the Boston Association of the Alumni of the same college. Among the after dinner addresses was one emanating from the city of brotherly love, which criticised in an unfriendly spirit Prof. Thomas C. Upham, formerly of the college above named. The well-known Peace tracts of Prof. Upham were ridiculed as "selling during the civil war at six cents a pound!" As Mr. Jones was the next speaker, the author of that able tract, "War unnecessary," felt constrained to defend the memory and commend the work of one highly honored by nearly all the older graduates. He declared that as with John Brown, the soul of Prof. Upham was still "marching on." The greatest generals of the war, he was glad to see, recognized Peace as the consummation most devoutly wished. The supreme object of both arms and laws is to establish peace. In this line and in all those things which mark modern progress as real and substantial, arms were doing less and less, and some form of arbitration more and more. Two alumni, Gen. Joshua L. Chamberlain who received Lee's surrender at Appomattox, and was subsequently President of the College, and Gen. O. O. Howard now second in command of the U. S. Army, and stationed at New York, followed Mr. Jones with unqualified approval.

The entire meeting appeared to join in the demonstrations of applause, and for the moment it seemed that Mr. Jones had turned the entire festivity into a Peace meeting! It recalled the earlier traditions of the college, when President Appleton was the orator of the Peace Society of Maine, organized by William Ladd; Prof. A. S. Packard, a leading and luminous writer in the *Cabnet*, the New York organ of the American Peace society, and John A. Andrew, President of the Bowdoin branch of the same. The storm of civil war drove the leaders and the nation temporarily from the course, but as the needle left undisturbed returns to its pole, so educated men and other leaders of public sentiment are again veering from the ways of force towards those of reason and conscience, as embodied in harmonious laws and arbitral courts.

THE WORLD'S UNIVERSAL PEACE CONGRESS FOR 1889.

At a recent conference of English and Continental Peace and Arbitration Societies at Paris the following general order of exercises was recommended to be adopted by the Congress, the exact date of which has not yet been determined, probably the first five days in June.

1. *International Arbitration under various forms.*
2. *Permanent Treaties of Arbitration between any two or more nations.*
3. *Neutralization of rivers, canals, channels, straits, territories and nations.*
4. *The adoption of the principle of Federation by the joint action of States.*
5. *The creation of Courts of Arbitration.*
6. *The means for promoting University Lectures on Arbitration.*
7. *The reform of International Law.*
8. *The basis of an International Code.*
9. *The consideration of practical means whereby law might gradually be substituted for force.*

As it may be presumed that among our readers there may be young persons who on account of want of opportunity are unfamiliar with the discussions and other efforts on the great questions of war and peace, and possibly also those of maturer years who somewhat recently have given their attention to this particular reform, we venture to suggest a few reasons why each of these subjects is of practical importance.

First. The subject of Arbitration is comparatively new in many of its applications, and various forms are used in different countries. It is of importance to fix upon some general principles as to the best forms. Who shall the Arbitrators be? Shall their office be permanent and perpetual? What sort of questions are best fitted for this kind of adjustment? Are there any international conflicts involving "honor and interest," which it is inexpedient to refer to arbitration?

Secondly. The question of permanent Treaties of Arbitration is still an open one—some prefer to attach an arbitral clause to each treaty as it shall be negotiated. Statesmen object to binding one nation to arbitration in every possible case that may arise. Are such objections valid?

Thirdly. Neutralization of rivers, canals, channels, straits, territories and nations. To declare and guarantee the neutrality of the above named is for nations to mutually engage not to interfere or advance any exclusive claim of a national character to their advantage; to defend them from interference and to employ them for no

warlike purposes. The Caroline Islands, Samoa, Alsace-Lorraine, the Suez and Panama Canals, Switzerland, Greece and other smaller States have offered practical questions of this kind for settlement. To agree to let a canal, an island, a territory in Africa or a principality anywhere alone, is to agree not to do anything to excite the jealousy of a rival power.

Fourthly. The principle of federation has been tried in the United States, in the dominion of Canada, and elsewhere. How far ought it to be carried? To what countries does it apply? Can we expect anything like a federation of any or all civilized States? "The United States of Europe" was the phrase by which Victor Hugo indicated his hope of future federation.

Fifthly. The creation of Courts of Arbitration. These are in the line of the much discussed Congress of Nations, by which delegates from each could meet and discuss questions of mutual interest, and endeavor to settle some of them harmoniously. But a Court is not a Congress. It is a judicial rather than a deliberative body. Its constitution; the personnel of its judges; their prerogatives and powers; payment for cost of such a tribunal; the enforcement of its decisions;—such are some of the points on which persons of the same nation could hardly be expected to agree, much less those of diverse nationality. But we see no method of reconciling differences except by comparison of views, and a calm, unselfish and united effort to agree.

Sixthly. The promotion of University instruction on Arbitration is one of the means by which it is hoped to train students in the ideas and rules of arbitration, as they have, for ages, been trained in the laws of war. This instruction may safely be extended to schools of a lower grade, and the character of text-books and lecturers should be considered.

Seventhly. The reform of international law becomes important when we know, as we may, that the whole subject is as yet chaotic. There is a want of harmony between the laws of the more advanced nations which increases litigation, excites feuds, and sometimes enlists an entire people in a personal controversy. Privateering, piracy, expatriation, fishing seas, maritime law and other subjects have each been considered, but few things are settled.

Eighthly. The basis of an international code has been discussed and an experimental code published by David Dudley Field, of New York. This project once adopted would be of immense value. By it all courts could be guided, and the law of procedure would become as uniform as that in the State of New York. A "code" wonderfully simplifies legal practice by settling some things which otherwise must depend on precedents to be traced backward for ages. An International Code once agreed upon would remove one of the fruitful causes of perplexity and hostility between nations.

A society exists for the special promotion of this object, which a former secretary, J. B. Miles, served as he did simultaneously the American Peace Society. The two associations are closely allied in their great object, the promotion of international comity.

Ninthly. The substitution of law for force is worthy of the profoundest study and the most persistent experiment. Law-suits are not to be coveted. Good laws are a preventive to them. But mobs, homicides, duels and wars, are the application of force to secure objects which, if commendable, ought to be secured by the use of reason, persuasion, argument, conscience and judicial decisions.

In this the Christian hopes to see the humane and charitable principles of the Gospel bear an important, indeed, the principal part.

In this hasty and cursory enumeration of some of the objects of the Congress at Paris, we trust our readers will see that they are not frivolous, visionary or impracticable.

To remove the causes of war as of disease, is to diminish its fatal frequency and power. This is the object of these consultations of peace-loving men of all nations.

Under the final head might fairly be discussed,—Peace Literature, the Confederation of Peace Societies, the attitude and duty of the Christian Church; mutual disarmament and various international relations growing out of the contiguity or remoteness of States; the exigencies of commerce; the influence of steam and electricity; missionary enterprises and all moral influences, such as control public opinion and thus shape the acts of governments.

DELEGATES TO PARIS.

The following circular, type-written, has been sent by the committee signing it to the address of various friends of our work in different parts of the country. It is published in order that our readers generally may know of the effort being made and so that any who have not received the circular may consider themselves invited to aid in the way specified.

ROOMS OF THE AMERICAN PEACE SOCIETY,
No. 1 SOMERSET STREET.
BOSTON, MASS., Jan. 24, 1889.

Dear Sir (or Madam):

The summer of 1889 is to be distinguished by a Universal Peace Congress to be held in Paris during the World's Exposition. The Peace and Arbitration Societies of the world meet to confer together and with European statesmen and publicists on the best method of advancing International Arbitration and securing a permanent Tribunal, to which may be referred the national disputes that have hitherto so often led to war. Our own country will share, and ought to take an influential and responsible part in this good work.

The American Peace Society, formed in 1828 by the union of local societies throughout the United States, and having its headquarters at Boston, will represent peace-loving Americans at this Congress. The President, Hon. Edward S. Tobey, and the Secretary, Rev. Rowland B. Howard, have been appointed its official delegates. This Society having no means of meeting the necessary expense of the proposed delegation, has voted to appeal to the friends of the Society and of its good work, to contribute for this special purpose.

In order to serve the cause best, the Secretary, especially, should visit Europe early in the season, and, co-operating with the English, Swiss, French, Italian and other societies, aid in making the Congress a success.

The undersigned were appointed by the American Peace Society, a special committee, to carry out the above object.

Will you not kindly communicate to us your views on this matter, and should you deem it expedient, aid us by a contribution to secure the sum necessary, estimated at \$500. The enclosed envelope may be used if desired.